REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in light of the foregoing comments is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-25 are currently pending in the application, and Claims 1 and 5-12 are amended by way of the present amendment. Claims 1 and 5-8 were amended to clarify that which is claimed, support for amended Claims 9-12 can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.[1] Thus, no new matter is added.

In the outstanding Official Action, Claims 1-12, 16-18, and 23-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Abe (U.S. Patent No. 6,356,709, hereinafter Abe). Claims 13-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 4,224,644, hereinafter Lewis). Claims 19-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abe and in further view of Lewis.

The outstanding Official Action asserts that Abe teaches all of the elements of Claims 1, and 5-8. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

A feature of the invention relates to a method for recording video signals on a personal computer and quickly storing them in a way that their contents can be easily verified. A personal computer is able to accept signals from an antenna, a VCR, a digital video cassette recorder (DVCR) or from a DVCR equipped with an image pick-up function, or any other potential signal source. The personal computer then records and/or reproduces the images and voice represented by the received analog or digital signals.

In a non-limiting example, moving picture data files are recorded to a personal computer, and during this recording the computer is configured to sense screen switchover points as well as beginning and end points of the moving picture data. At each of these instances a still picture may be captured and stored in a still picture data file. Once the

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[1] Specification at Fig. 28.

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moving picture data files and still picture data files are recorded in their entirety another file

is created that allows various information about the moving video picture to be recorded. The

process of recording the still pictures allows the content of the moving picture video file to be

easily navigated. Each still picture can serve as a thumbnail display of a specific point in the

moving picture file that the user is able to select and begin playing the video file at that

particular space and time. Furthermore, it should be noted that the still pictures identically

correspond to one recording increment, or frame, of the moving picture data file.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, an information processing apparatus, comprising:

> "first recording means for recording one moving picture
> and at least one recording increment;
> second recording means for recording a still picture
> corresponding to a predetermined one of said recording
> increments of said moving picture; and
> third recording means for recording information about
> said moving picture being recorded by said first recording
> means."

Abe describes a device, method and medium for recording still picture and animation.

Abe's device includes a speech input device (2), and a picture input device (4). The device

also includes a picture compression device (5) for compressing picture data output by the

picture input device (4). Abe's device also includes a picture compression system

changeover device (10), which includes a compression parameter storage unit (11) for

moving pictures, and a compression parameter storage unit (12) for still pictures.

The changeover device (10) includes a parameter selection circuit (13) for selecting

parameters supplied to the picture compression device (5), and a CPU (16) for monitoring the

operating states of a moving picture recording button (14) and a still picture recording button

(15) for determining the recording mode and for controlling selective switching operation of

the parameter selecting circuit (13) based on the selected recording modes. The compression

parameters for recording moving pictures and those for recording still pictures will be

supplied to the moving picture compression device (5) during recording of the moving

pictures and during recording of the still pictures, respectively. However, the recoding of moving pictures and the recording of still pictures are two operations that cannot be performed concurrently.

If, during the time the moving picture recording button (14) is pressed down such that the recording is going on under the moving picture recording mode, the still picture recording button (15) is pressed down, the CPU (16) switches the picture compression parameters from those for the moving pictures to those for the still picture for one frame. The CPU (16) may be configured so that the still picture recording mode will be continued during the time of pressing of the still picture recording button (15). Thus, when a user of Abe's device presses the still picture recording button (14), the device exits the moving picture recording mode and only records a still picture for that particular frame and no moving picture frame is recorded corresponding to the still picture. Therefore, the still pictures in Abe's device do not correspond to a moving picture since the recording of both cannot be performed concurrently.

Amended Claim 1 recites a second recording means for recording a still picture corresponding to a predetermined one of said recording increments of said moving picture. Therefore, the still picture is a copy of the moving picture at that particular point in time. In contrast, Abe describes that a switch (13) is used to convert his device between a moving picture recording mode and a still picture recording mode, thus not allowing the still picture and the moving picture to be recorded concurrently. Furthermore, Abe specifically states that once the mode is switched from a moving picture recording mode to a still picture recording mode, the moving picture mode is terminated and the still picture recorded does not correspond to a moving picture increment. Therefore, Abe does not describe a means for recording a still picture corresponding to a predetermined one of said recording increments of said moving picture, as recited in amended Claim 1.

Furthermore, as <u>Abe's</u> device is unable to record still pictures corresponding to a recorded moving picture, it is clear that the device would also be unable to reproduce a still picture corresponding to a predetermined one of said recording increments of said moving picture as recited in amended Claims 7 and 8.

Although Claims 5-8 are of different statutory class and/or of differing claim scope, these claims contain a similar provision to that discussed with regard to Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1, and 5-8 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn. For substantially the same reasons as given with respect to amended Claim 1, it is also submitted that Claims 16-18 patentably define over <u>Abe</u>.

The outstanding Official Action asserts that <u>Abe</u> teaches all of the elements of amended Claims 9-12. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Amended Claim 9 recites, *inter alia*, a managing method, comprising:

> "recording firstly a still picture corresponding to a moving picture in at least one recording increment; and
> recording secondly information about said still picture being recorded in said first recording step,
> wherein said still pictures are used as icons in a system configured to navigate the moving picture."

<u>Abe</u> fails to disclose or suggest using a still picture in a system for navigating the moving picture to which the still picture corresponds, as recited in amended Claim 9. Furthermore, <u>Abe</u> fails to describe the existence of a system used to navigate the moving picture whatsoever.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn.

The outstanding Official Action asserts that <u>Lewis</u> teaches all of the elements of Claims 13-15. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Amended Claim 13 recites, *inter alia*, an information processing apparatus, comprising:

"...second recording means for recording data identifying said moving picture...

...third recording means for recording data identifying said moving picture recorded by said second recording means"

Lewis describes a method and apparatus for controlling a tape player/recorder for retrieving and playing prerecorded information. Specifically, Lewis describes that a tape is played and a number indicative of a specific tape position is generated, the tape position numbers are indicative of the start and stop points for each selection recorded on the tape. These numbers are then stored on the tape. When a tape is then inserted into a player/recorder, the start and stop numbers are read from the tape and stored in the memory whereupon the stored numbers may be utilized for locating selections on the tape to be played.

However, Lewis fails to teach or suggest that any data is recorded which identified the moving picture, as recited in Claim 13. Furthermore, Lewis describes that the tape is used for recording both a moving picture and the number indicative of the start and stop position. This is in contrast to Claim 13, which describes a first means for recording a moving picture, and a second means for recording data identifying said moving picture, data specifying where to start reproduction of said moving picture, and data specifying where to end reproduction of said moving picture, as recited in Claim 13. Thus, Lewis does not describe recording data identifying the moving picture, or using two different means for recording the moving picture and the data identifying said moving picture, data specifying where to start reproduction of said moving picture, and data specifying where to end reproduction of said moving picture, as recited in Claim 13.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn. For substantially the same reasons as given with respect to Claim 13, it is also submitted that Claims 14 and 15 patentably define over Lewis.

The outstanding Official Action asserts that <u>Abe</u> in combination with <u>Lewis</u> teaches all of the elements of Claims 19-22. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, <u>Abe</u> fails to disclose or suggest the recording, reproduction or retrieval of a still picture corresponding to a recorded moving picture. Likewise, <u>Lewis</u> fails to remedy the deficiency of <u>Abe</u>, and therefore, <u>Abe</u>, neither alone nor in combination with <u>Lewis</u> can properly be asserted as disclosing or suggesting Applicant's Claims 19-22, which include the above-distinguished limitations by virtue of their independent recitation. Therefore, the Official Action does not provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to Claims 19-22.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the the rejection to Claims 19-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1-25 is patentably distinguishing over the prior art. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.
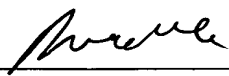
Respectfully submitted,

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